

## PLATFORM OF THE WYOMING DEMOCRATS

Present Depression Due to Republican Misrule.

WILSON BILL BUT A PARTIAL FULFILLMENT.

ETAH CONGRATULATED UPON APPROACHING STATEHOOD.

Governor Osborne Endorsed—How Republican Officers Have Misused Their Office—Economy Demanded—The Man Who is Elected to an Office Must Do the Work That Attaches to It—No Religious Beliefs a Bar to Rights of Americans.

Below is the full text of the Democratic platform recently adopted at Cheyenne:

We proclaim and reaffirm our allegiance to the principle of the national Democratic party and approve of the efforts which the president and Congress have made to carry it into effect.—The platform of 1892.

We regard the tariff question as settled by the overwhelming voice of the people, in favor of such tariff taxes only as are needed to pay the expenses of the government when economically administered. We condemn those representatives of the people in Congress and out who have stood in the way of the complete fulfillment of the promises of the party on this question. We accept the Wilson bill as it passed the House of Representatives, as but a partial fulfillment of the promises of the Democratic party to reduce the tariff. We favor still lower tariff taxation for the relief of the people in these times of depression.

Due to Republican Misrule.

We charge the present depression and stagnation in all branches of industry as the legitimate result of thirty years of Republican legislation and that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver has been no small factor in bringing about the present deplorable conditions. We believe in the free unlimited coinage of both gold and silver without any discrimination or charge for mintage and demand that this country return to such coinage at a ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the consent or aid of any other nation. We heartily endorse the action of the present administration in conferring the dignity of statehood upon our sister commonwealth, Utah, and extend to her our hearty congratulations upon the auspicious event. We also urge that the same treatment be promptly extended to Arizona and New Mexico. We are in favor of the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

We are in favor of an income tax as a part of our fiscal system, and welcome it as a step towards the restoration of equality in taxation. We recognize the principle as safe and just that all ought to contribute to the support of the government according to their ability to pay.

Gov. Osborne Endorsed.

We strongly endorse and commend the administration of the executive office of the state by Gov. Osborne, and we invite comparison between the peaceful and orderly condition of the state under his administration and the condition of affairs under former Republican rule.

We endorse the vote and action of our representatives in Congress, and ask of the people to contrast them with

those of the Republican senator from this state.

We reaffirm the principles contained in the Democratic state platforms of 1890 and 1892 and renew our promise to so legislate as to give these principles full effect whenever the Democratic party shall be entrusted with the law making power.

We charge the Republican party with forgetfulness and insincerity in claiming in its new state platform that it has fulfilled every promise to the people. We call attention in particular to its state platform of 1890 in which it promised the restoration of the party of gold and silver through the operation of the Sherman silver law, and its further promise in the same platform that the taxation under the state government should not exceed that under the territorial government.

Vague and Indefinite.

We do not believe that there is any honesty in the statement in the platform of the Republican party, lately promulgated at Casper, that that party is in favor of compulsory arbitration, because it contains nothing but vague and indefinite proposals in the way of former promises made by that party, but never performed. We offer the following as a true sentiment of the Democratic party on this supreme question: We favor the establishment of an elective state board of arbitration to which it shall be compulsory to submit all disputes between employers of labor and organized bodies of their employees, and with power on the part of such board to compel the performance of its awards under such penalties as dismissal from service on the one hand, and deprivation of all corporate and other public rights and franchises on the other hand; provided, however, that the awards of such board shall be subject to review by the supreme court of the state. And we favor a similar federal board for the arbitration of like interstate disputes.

In our judgment the establishment of such boards is the proper remedy for the prevention of disastrous strikes. We promise the people of Wyoming that if the Democratic party is intrusted with the management of the legislation of this state that the proposition herein stated shall be promptly fulfilled.

Economy Demanded.

We favor the most stringent and searching efforts, both in the administration of national, state and local offices to cut down the public expenses. We demand of and pledge that the members of the convention shall give their personal attention to the duties of their respective offices, should they be elected thereto.

In the past two years we have seen a Republican secretary of state, month by month, drawing the salary of his office, while he was paying no sort of attention to the duties of the office to which the people elected him, and for which the people paid him; but, instead, the duties of the office were performed by a chief clerk appointed by him, but paid by the people of the state, while the secretary of state was regularly pursuing his vocation as a physician.

We have seen the Republican auditor of the state spending four-fifths of his time at an eastern law school, and monthly drawing his salary as auditor, but paid by the people of the state, while the duties of his office were being performed by a deputy appointed by him and paid by the people.

We have seen a Republican treasurer attending to his private business, while he at the same time drew his salary as treasurer, and left the duties of his office to be performed by a deputy appointed by him, and paid by the people of the state.

We also desire to call public attention to the conduct of the state mine inspector; he not only fails to inspect the mines of the state as required by law, but spends his time and the money paid him for his alleged services by the state, in the avocation of a political hanger for the Republican party.

We favor a thorough overhauling of the assessment and revenue system, and administration of the state, county and cities for the purpose of equalizing taxation.

No Union of Church and State.

We reaffirm the time-honored doc-

trine of the Democratic party, enunciated in the first Democratic platform, on which Thomas Jefferson was elected president; that we are opposed to the union of church and state in any form or under any pretext whatever; that the freedom of speech and of the press and the enjoyment of religious liberty shall ever be maintained; that there shall be no religious test for office; and we declare our opposition to all secret political organizations in this country, based on religious prejudices, as contrary to the spirit and genius of our institutions, thoroughly un-American, and calculated to breed discord and contention and unseemly strife in our American politics; and that it is the duty of the Democratic party to thoroughly irradiate and blot out such doctrines.

We denounce the present laws regarding the "State Live Stock Commission," as the worst kind of class legislation, and demand their repeal at the earliest possible moment; and we favor the enactment of such legislation as shall furnish ample and equal protection to the owners of all kinds of live stock.

The Democratic party is unalterably opposed to that infamous form of oppression, commonly called the "Trust Store System," and we believe that such legislation should be enacted as will procure its destruction.

Railway Affairs.

The present unsettled condition of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railway company has caused a paralysis of the industries of the southern part of the state, and we therefore call upon Congress to take prompt action to bring about a settlement of its relations to the road, in order that our industries may be restored, and the development of our natural resources facilitated.

We, the Democracy of Wyoming, pledge our candidates to the support of the principles enunciated in this platform.

ANTIQUE GLASS.

[From the Century.]

The world of the Mediterranean sea eighteen centuries ago was rich in works of art and decoration beyond our experience and beyond our flights of imagination. It is an effort which few of us can make with success to picture the wealth in beautiful art of a great city of the empire. The marbles have been burned to lime, the bronzes have been melted into gross uses or their equivalent, the stucco has crumbled, and the wall paintings have gone down with their walls to ruin, the shattered pottery has been used in filling and mending buildings, and its remaining fragments are of no value except for an inscription or an impression of a potsherd, with now and then a scrap of antiquarian interest.

The shattered glass alone contains in its very substance such beauty and such completeness, even in ruin, that its fragments are treasured up and studied. These broken bits point to a general use of vessels of decorated glass, used as we use porcelain for the finer vessels of table and toilet, and also a great abundance of objects of pure ornament, of wall linings and floor coverings, made of the same splendid material. No other substance is like that beautiful in itself, in its very essence. Fragments of glass have often the value that fragments of pottery sometimes have—the partial figure, the incomplete pattern on the surface, and they have also what no pottery and no other artificial substance has—the beauty we generally think of as peculiar to natural stones, to agates, and to jaspers.

As a collector fills his cabinet with pieces of precious and semi-precious stones with here and there a piece which has, as it happens, a head or a piece of a face carved upon it, so the enthusiastic vitreologist collects glass as glass, loving its substance and its surface, its color and its texture, its translucency and its opacity, its set patterns and its vague cloudings; here and there a stamped or wheel-ground pattern adds its own attractiveness, but the glass itself is the thing. Precious and beautiful is glass, even in fragments.

GREEK DRESS.

[From The Academy.]

Greek dress may at first sight appear a simple matter. There was very little of it; and the chief difficulty must have been to keep that little long. "Half naked and quite Greek" seems to be enough if we judge by works of art. But we must allow for the doctrine of "heroic nudity," and not suppose that the added youth of Athens were quite so independent of their tailors as they appear on the frieze of the Parthenon.

## THE VIENNA WALTZ KING.

How Strauss Lives at the Austrian Capital.

IS DEVOTED TO BILLIARDS.

THE "BLUE DANUBE" AND "MORGEN-ENBLAUER" WALTZES.

They Were Badly Received By the Viennese—An Interesting and Pleasant Personality—Some Curious Experiences—Popularity For Some Works First Came From Abroad.

Vienna, July 31.—There are many stories circulated about Johann Strauss in the Vienna cafes, as, for instance, that he is such a passionate billiard player and spends whole nights at that amusement, that his extreme nervousness causes him to faint at the sight of a high mountain, and etc. They contain some truth, but are not very conducive to the forming of a true estimation of the "king of waltzes," as the Americans have called him. One must take trouble to journey to



JOHANN STRAUSS.

one of the remotest corners of Vienna in order to make the acquaintance of Johann Strauss among the strains of his waltz melodies and the scenery of his comic operas. A twenty minutes' walk from the opera house in a southern direction leads us to No. 4 Tyelgasse. The exterior of the house is rather insignificant in appearance, two stories high, with a facade of fourteen windows. There is no balcony, no sculpture, no tasteful cornices and moldings; only the broad, conspicuous doorway indicates that the proprietor of this mansion belongs to the fortunate who own a carriage. His heavy team of big black horses and the coachman in livery are well known on the Ring.

THE WALTZ KING AT HOME.

Johann Strauss is one of those rich men who do not like to appear so; yet his social position does not allow him to dispense with all etiquette. An old servant in blue dress coat with yellow buttons opens the door and takes the visitor's card, leading him through a spacious antechamber, up the broad staircase, into the billiard room, which also serves the purpose of reception room.

Very often, however, the visitor waits in vain, as the composer allows no one to disturb him when he is studying at the piano, or playing an interesting game of tarok.

He generally enters leaning on the arm of his wife. The vexatious question then presents itself: How should one address him? His intimate friends and acquaintances simply call him "Meister." Strangers would please him best in addressing him as "Herr Strauss," and by no means as "Herr Hofball Musik Director," which

is his official title. If he could do as his fancy prompted him, he would invite every visitor at once to take hold of a cue and play a game of billiards with him, preventing all the annoyances of a stiff-dragging conversation. But as social manners cannot always be dispensed with in this cordial fashion, he leaves the entertainment of his guests to his wife, moving about nervously himself, and only now and then taking part in the conversation. Here is a gentleman who offers him a libretto, another who would like to play the "Gypsy Baron" in some provincial town, a third who begs him to take part in a charity concert—he listens patiently to every argument, but is visibly relieved, if his resolute wife takes matters into her hands and politely arranges them as she finds best, from long fact. When the visitor retires Strauss generally returns either to the piano or the billiard or the tarok table. The piano is naturally his favorite resort. It stands in his "Holy of Holies," a remote corner of the house, into which only friends are allowed to penetrate. He is not obtrusive with his art; he does not continually hum and whistle the melodies with which his muse inspires him, and is therefore much averse to all professional clamor.

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CURIOUS EXPERIENCES.

The Blue Danube waltz, that classic model of Vienna waltzes, did not please the public at first introduction into Vienna by the composer himself. And Johann Strauss was not even sorry about it, remarking to his brother: "I don't mind his failure very much, it is only a pity for the coda, I gave so much careful work to it." And yet the record waltz—once more quoted—was a "memo propheta in patria." When it appeared in Berlin, London and Paris, when Strauss played it again after the lapse of a few weeks the applause seemed unlimited. Such is the fate not only of books, but also of waltzes. And when a gold mine this Blue Danube became to the publisher and composer. The local legends of Vienna tell that it built houses for both, Strauss made a similar experience with his "Morgenblauer." It happened at the ball of the Society of Journalists and Authors, Jacques Offenbach, who was in Vienna at the

time, composed a waltz "Abendblauer" for the occasion, and performed it himself. Johann Strauss appeared at the same time with his "Morgenblauer," and the two waltzes revolved through the spacious rooms, leaving Offenbach the victor. Johann Strauss went home in tears and wept all night. The Viennese had succumbed to the Parisian, even the popularity of Strauss' father and brother, could not ward off the defeat. After a few weeks, however, Offenbach's "Abendblauer" was entirely forgotten, whereas the "Morgenblauer" was played in every popular concert, at every ball and on every plaza, and every hand organ in the street.

When the SLEEPY MAN COMES.

When the sleepy man comes with the dust on his eyes.

(Oh, weary, my dearie, so weary)

(So hush-a-by, weary, my dearie)

He smiles through his fingers, and shuts up the sun;

(Oh, weary, my dearie, so weary)

The stars that he loves he lets out one by one.

(So hush-a-by, weary, my dearie)

He comes from the castles of Drowsy-land.

(Oh, weary, my dearie, so weary)

At the touch of his hands the tired eyelids fall.

(So hush-a-by, weary, my dearie)

He comes with a murmur of dream in his wings.

(Oh, weary, my dearie, so weary)

And whispers of mermaids and wonderful things.

(So hush-a-by, weary, my dearie)

Then the top is a burden, the bugle a bane.

(Oh, weary, my dearie, so weary)

When one would be faring down Dream-away lane.

(So hush-a-by, weary, my dearie)

When one would be wending in Lullaby

(Oh, weary, my dearie, so weary)

To sleepy man's castle by Comfortable

(So hush-a-by, weary, my dearie)

—Charles C. Roberts in Century.

"FAILED."

Failed of the goal which once had been my aim.

That port for which I once had sailed.

I think the graven words above my name

Must be "He failed."

Failed to achieve the vision and the quest.

The self-forgetting and self-sacrifice;

Failed to obtain the heritage of rest

Beyond all price.

Failed to retain the birthright, having sold

For passing pleasure and from fear of pain;

Paying the wage of God's eternal gold

For timely gain.

Failed of the purity that purges sight.

The faith that nourishes with daily bread.

Failed of the hand that reaches through the night

To guide our tread.

Failed, having laid his hand upon the plow.

So soon to falter and so soon to tire;

Failed, though the God of life may even now

Save as by fire.

However bright life's after-glow may flame.

If storms retreat that have so long assailed.

I think the graven words above my name

Must be "He failed."

—The Academy. Arthur L. Salmon.

Shakespeare is called Bard of Avon in allusion to the stream that flows by Stratford. He has also been called The Divine, English Terence, Fancy's Child, Heir of Fame, The Matchless Swan of Avon, Upstart Crow, and scores of other nicknames.

## ETC., ETC.

A dollar to a doughnut that McDonald is retained on the force. Chief Pratt's eloquence is too powerful, they say, to admit of any other decision by the board of police and fire commissioners.

"I want to say," said Sergeant Ford, before the police and fire commission, the other day, "that I served eight years in the army as drill master and sergeant, and I flatter myself that I know as much about it as any one. As to Edward, well, he was the only man I ever met that I could not learn. Of course, if I had a year to spare, I think probably I could learn him, but I haven't had the time."

Kelly and Fry's dupes are now headed for the coast. The people of Utah who cheered the men on their wild goose chase cannot do less than see that they are properly fed and cared for as they pass through the territory on their return.

A learned M. D. says the reason the eye winks is in order to spread over the eyeball the moisture secreted by the eyelid. At a soda fountain, however, this proposition does not hold water.

Impetuously he pleaded, "Must I wait?" he demanded. "You have pledged your troth to me. Do not keep me in agony. Is a long engagement necessary?"

She hung her head in sweet confusion and was silent.

"How long?" he cried.

"At last her lips moved.

"Long enough."

A wave of color swept across her face.

"To get my hat, I can put on my gloves as we go."

That seemed quite satisfactory.—Detroit Tribune.

The following has a very appropriate application at this time: "Stranger—Do you belong to this city?" "Denizen—Naw; Oi don't; the city belongs to me. Oim a member of the force.—Boston Transcript.

Those bloomers are out again, and it is noticeable that they are growing lighter each week. If the present rate of sarin-gas continues it will not be many moons ere we will be unable to distinguish between the advent of a circus procession and an outing of the Four Hundred.

A sensation is promised in Judge Norrell's court tomorrow when a dozen or more of the young bloods whose names very frequently appear in the society columns will be arraigned on the charge of assault and battery—the sequel of a night trip to the lake.

There is a long and loud howl from Republicans of the Fourth precinct, it being alleged that Lipmann and Leonard are endeavoring to prove that they are "bigger men than old Grant." Pride goeth before a fall.

Those long talks by moonlight, that nonsense profound, Where the waves sing their mythical lay! It is dreadful to think how the same things would sound If said in the full light of day. —Ex.

A well known physician says: "My experience is that if professional and all office men would ride a short distance on their safeties daily with head up and shoulders well back, they would have less dyspepsia and nervous troubles, and life would be enjoyed with greater zest."

"But how about the riders who affect the hump—the racing position, when they are merely out for pleasure?" "The less said the better; the less riding, the more healthy they will be."

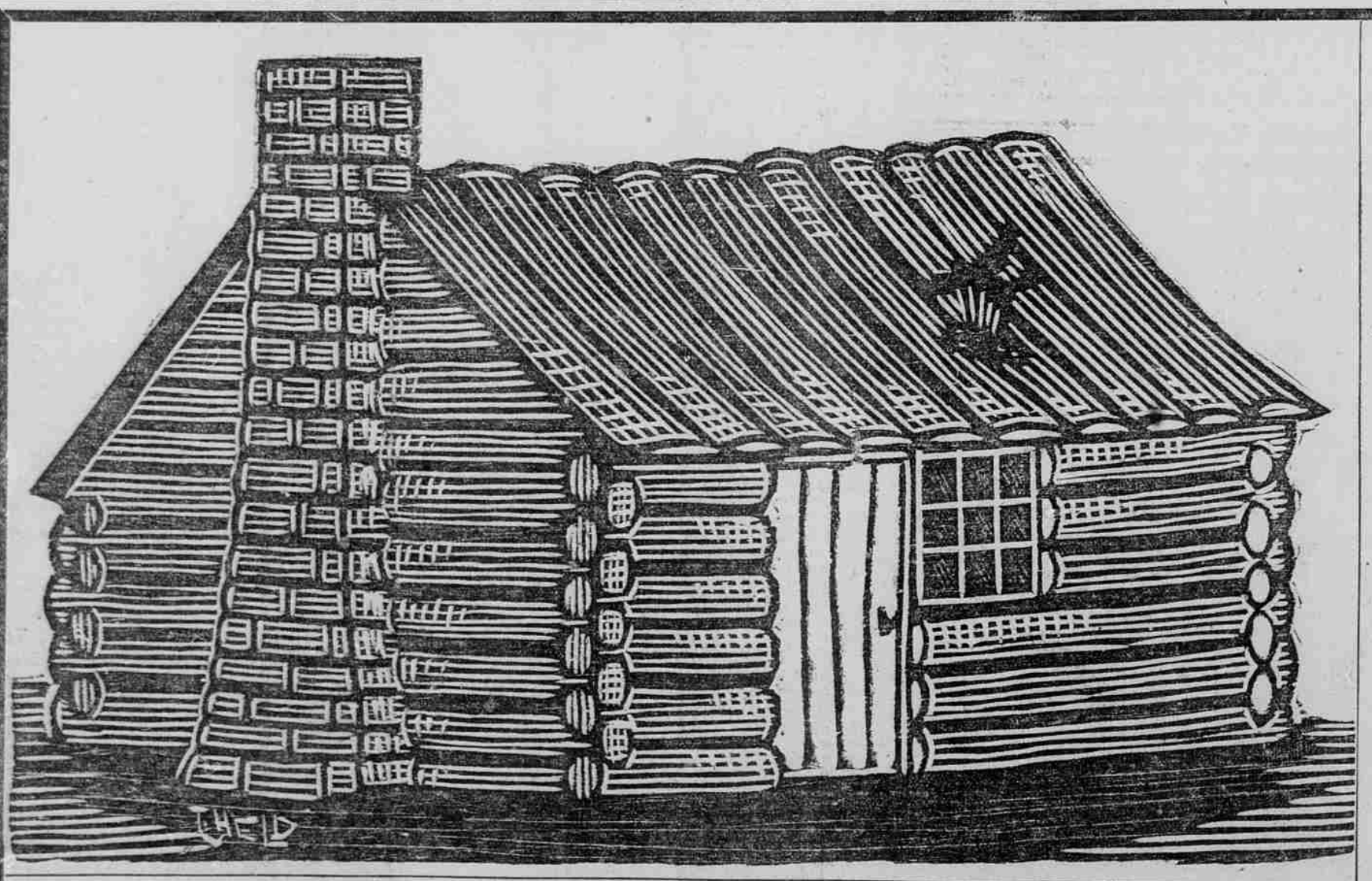
The demand for chaparrones by middle-aged gentlemen in Salt Lake will not be so great as was first anticipated. Madeline Follard has no present intention of coming further west than Mauton. The story that she had reached Salt Lake yesterday was untrue.

DR. FELL.

UNRECOGNIZED DAINTIES.

[From The Spectator.]

The smallest bird now eaten in England is the wheatear, an exquisite little white-fleshed bird like a miniature partridge in flavor; the smallest quadruped that was once a dainty, but is only remembered in Roman tradition, is the dormouse. There are those who have tried the bat, and found it tastes like a house mouse, only monstrous.



The  
PIONEERS  
—AT—  
SALT LAKE,  
MONDAY,  
August 20,  
1894.

## A GREAT RE-UNION.

Comd One and All and Talk Over Old Times. Your Old Friends From All Over Utah Will Be There.

OLD FACES.  
OLD FASHIONED SONGS.  
OLD FASHIONED DANCES.

1847-1894

